2. State; posture.

They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*, or perhaps little better. *Wotton.*

DISPRA'ISE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *praise.*] Blame; censure; dishonour.

If I can do it,
By aught that I can speak in his *dispraise*,
She shall not long continue love to him. *Shakespeare.*

To me reproach
Rather belongs, distrust, and all *dispraise*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breasts; no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise or blame. *Milton's Agonistes, l.* 1723.

I need not raise
Trophies to thee from other mens *dispraise*. *Denham.*

Looks fright not men: the general has seen Moors
With as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's. *Dryd. Sp. Fry.*

If any writer shall do this paper so much honour as to inscribe the title of it to others, the whole praise or *dispraise* of such a performance will belong to some other author. *Addison.*

My faults will not be hid, and it is no *dispraise* to me that they will not: the cleanness of one's mind is never better proved than in discovering its own faults. *Pope.*

To DISPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blame; to censure; to condemn.

In praising Anthony, I have *dispraised* Cæsar. *Shakesp.*

No abuse, Ned, in the world; honest Ned, none: I *dispraised* him before the wicked, that the wicked might not fall in love with him; in which doing, I have done the part of a careful friend. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

The criticks, while they like my wares, may *dispraise* my writing. *Spectator*, N°. 288.

DISPRA'ISER. *n. s.* [from *dispraise.*] A censurer; one who blames. *Dict.*

DISPRAISIBLE. *adj.* [from *dispraise.*] Unworthy of commendation. *Dict.*

DISPRA'ISINGLY. *adv.* [from *dispraise.*] With blame; with censure.

Michael Cassio!
That came a wooing with you; many a time,
When I have spoke of you *dispraisingly*,
Hath ta'en your part. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To DISPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spread.*] To spread different ways. In this word, and a few others, *dis* has the same force as in Latin composition, and means, different ways; in different directions.

As morning sun her beams *dispreaden* clear,
And in her face fair truth and mercy doth appear. *Fa. Qu.*

Over him, art striving to compare
With nature, did an arbour green *dispread*,
Framed of wanton ivy, flowing fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread
His pricking arms, entrail'd with roses red. *Fairy Queen.*

Above, below, around, with art *dispread*,
The sure inclosure folds the genial bed. *Pope's Odyssey.*

DISPRO'FIT. *n. s.* [*dis* and *profit.*] Loss; damage; detriment. *Dict.*

DISPRO'OF. *n. s.* [*dis* and *proof.*] Confutation; conviction of error or falsehood.

His remark contains the grounds of his doctrine, and offers at somewhat towards the *disproof* of mine. *Atterbury.*

I need not offer any thing farther in support of one, or in *disproof* of the other. *Rogers, Serm.* 14.

To DISPRO'PERTY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *property.*] To dispossess of any property. *Dict.*

DISPROPO'RTION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *proportion.*] Unsuitableness in quantity of one thing, or one part of the same thing, to another; want of symmetry.

Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own clime, complexion, and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends:
Foh! one may smell, in such, a will most rank,
Foul *disproportion*, thoughts unnatural. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Reasoning, I oft admire
How nature, wise and frugal, could commit
Such *disproportions*; with superfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater, so many fold to this one use. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Perhaps from greatness, state, and pride,
Thus surprised, she may fall:
Sleep does *disproportion* hide,
And, death resembling, equals all. *Waller.*

For their strength,
The *disproportion* is so great, we cannot but
Expect a fatal consequence. *Denham's Sophy.*

What, did the liquid to th' assembly call,
To give their aid to form the pond'rous ball?
First, tell us, why did any come? next why
In such a *disproportion* to the dry? *Blackmore's Creation.*

That we are designed for a more exalted happiness, than can be derived from the things of this life, we may infer from their vast *disproportion* to the desires and capacities of our soul. *Rogers, Serm.* 5.

To DISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mismatch; to join things unsuitable in quantity.

There fits deformity to mock my body,
To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To *disproportion* me in every part. *Shak. Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

Distance and mens fears have so enlarged the truth, and so *disproportioned* every thing, that we have made the little troop of discontents a gallant army, and already measure by the evening shadow. *Suckling.*

Musick craveth your acquaintance: many are of such *disproportioned* spirits, that they avoid her company. *Peacham.*

We on earth, with undiscording voice,
May rightly answer that melodious noise;
As once we did, 'till *disproportion'd* sin
Jarr'd against nature's chime. *Milton.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *disproportion.*] Unsuitable in quantity; not duly regulated in regard to something else.

Doubts and fears are the sharpest passions: through these false opticks all that you see is like the evening shadows, *disproportionable* to the truth, and strangely longer than the true substance. *Suckling.*

Had the obliquity been greater, the earth had not been able to endure the *disproportionable* differences of season. *Brown.*

We are apt to set too great a value on temporal blessings, and have too low and *disproportionable* esteem of spiritual. *Smal.*

There is no wine of so strong a body as to bear such a *disproportionable* quantity of water as sixty parts. *Pope's Od. Notes.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *disproportionable.*] Unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLY. *adv.* [from *disproportion.*] Unsuitably; not symmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONAL. *n. s.* [from *disproportion.*] Disproportionable; unsymmetrical; unsuitable in quantity to something else.

DISPROPO'RTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *disproportional.*] Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE. *adj.* [from *disproportion.*] Unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else either in bulk or value.

None of our members are crooked or distorted, or *disproportionate* to the rest, either in excess or defect. *Ray.*

It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate* and unequal possession of the earth. *Locke.*

DISPROPO'RTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *disproportionate.*] Unsuitably; unsymmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONATENESS. *n. s.* [from *disproportionate.*] Unsuitableness in bulk or value.

To DISPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prove.*]

1. To confute an assertion; to convict of errour or falsehood.

This exposition they plainly *disprove*, and shew by manifest reason, that of David the words of David could not possibly be meant. *Hooker.*

This Westmoreland maintains,
And Warwick shall *disprove* it. *Shakesp. Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

Arcite with disdain,
In haughty language, thus reply'd again:
Forsworn thyself; the traytor's odious name
I first return, and then *disprove* thy claim. *Dryden's Fables.*

It is easier to affirm than to *disprove*. *Holder's Elements.*

That false supposition I advanced in order to *disprove* it, and by that means to prove the truth of my doctrine. *Atterbury's Sermons, Pref.*

We see the same assertions produced again, without notice of what hath been said to *disprove* them. *Swift.*

2. To convict a practice of errour.

They behold those things *disproved*, disannulled, and rejected, which use had made in a manner natural. *Hooker, b.* iv.

If God did not forbid all indifferent ceremonies, then our conformity with the church of Rome in some such is not hitherto as yet *disproved*, although papists were unto us as heathens were unto Israel. *Hooker, b.* iv. *s.* 6.

DISPRO'VER. *n. s.* [from *disprove.*]

1. One that disproves or confutes.
2. One that blames; a censurer, if the following passage be not ill printed for *disapprover*.

The single example that our annals have yielded of two extremes, within so short time, by most of the same commenders and *disprovers*, would require no slight memorial. *Wotton.*

DISPU'NISHABLE. *adj.* [*dis* and *punishable.*] Without penal restraint.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste. *Swift's last Will.*

To DISPU'RSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *purse.*] To pay; to disburse. It is not certain that the following passage should not be written *disburse*.

Many a pound of my own proper store,
Because I would not tax the needy commons,
Have I *dispursed* to the garrisons,
And never ask'd for restitution. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.

DISPU'TABLE.

DISPU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *dispute.*]

1. Liable to contest; controvertible; that for which something may be alleged on opposite sides.

If they are not in themselves *disputable*, why are they so much disputed? *South.*

2. Lawful to be contested.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains *disputable* by every subject. *Swift.*

DISPU'TANT. *n. s.* [from *dispute*; *disputans*, Latin.] A controvertist; an arguer; a reasoner.

Our *disputants* put me in mind of the scuttle-fish, that when he is unable to extricate himself, blackens all the water about him 'till he becomes invisible. *Spectator*, N°. 476.

DISPU'TANT. *adj.* Disputing; engaged in controversy.

Thou there wast found
Among the gravest rabbies, *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses chair. *Milt. Pa. Reg.*

DISPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *disputatio*, Latin.]

1. The skill of controversy; argumentation.

Consider what the learning of *disputation* is, and how they are employed for the advantage of themselves or others, whose business is only the vain ostentation of sounds. *Locke.*

2. Controversy; argumental contest.

Well do I find, by the wise knitting together of your answer, that any *disputation* I can use is as much too weak as I unworthy. *Sidney, b.* ii.

'Till some admirable or unusual accident happens, as it hath in some, to work the beginning of a better alteration in the mind, *disputation* about the knowledge of God commonly prevaileth little. *Hooker, b.* v.

DISPUTA'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *dispute.*] Inclined to dispute; cavilling.

A man must be of a very *disputatious* temper, that enters into state-controversies with any of the fair sex. *Add. Freehold.*

DISPU'TATIVE. *adj.* [from *dispute.*] Disposed to debate; argumentative.

Perhaps this practice might not so easily be perverted as to raise a cavilling, *disputative*, and sceptical temper in the minds of youth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To DISPU'TE. *v. n.* [*disputo*, Latin.] To contend by argument; to altercate; to debate; to argue; to controvert.

If attempts of the pen have often proved unfit, those of the sword are more so, and fighting is a worse expedient than *disputing*. *Decay of Piety.*

The atheist can pretend no obligation of conscience, why he should *dispute* against religion. *Tillotson, Serm.* ii.

Did not Paul and Barnabas *dispute* with vehemence about a very little point of conveniency? *Atterbury.*

To DISPU'TE. *v. a.*

1. To contend for, whether by words or action.

Things were *disputed* before they came to be determined: men afterwards were not to *dispute* any longer, but to obey. *Hooker.*

So *dispute* the prize,
As if you fought before Cydaria's eyes. *Dryd. Ind. Emperor.*

One says the kingdom is his own: a Saxon drinks the quart, and swears he'll *dispute* that with him. *Tatler*, N°. 75.

2. To oppose; to question.

Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute*
My prince's orders, but to execute. *Dryden's Ind. Emperor.*

3. To discuss; to think on: a sense not in use.

Dispute it like a man.
——I shall do so:
But I must also feel it as a man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DISPU'TE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Contest; controversy; argumental contention.

The question being about a fact, it is begging it, to bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in *dispute*. *Loc.*

The earth is now placed so conveniently, that plants thrive and flourish in it, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all *dispute*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

DISPU'TELESS. *adj.* [from *dispute.*] Undisputed; uncontrovertible. *Dict.*

DISPU'TER. *n. s.* [from *dispute.*] A controvertist; one given to argument and opposition.

Both were vehement *disputers* against the heathen idolatry. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

Those conclusions have generally obtained, and have been acknowledged even by *disputers* themselves, 'till with labour they had stifled their convictions. *Rogers's Sermons.*

DISQUALIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *disqualify.*] That which disqualifies; that which makes unfit.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him. *Spectator.*

To DISQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify.*]

1. To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment.

Such persons as shall confer benefices on unworthy and *disqualified* persons, after a notice or correction given, shall for that turn be deprived of the power of presenting unto such benefices. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

I know no employment for which piety *disqualifies*. *Swift.*

My common illness utterly *disqualifies* me for all conversation; I mean my deafness. *Swift.*

2. To deprive a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable; to except from any grant.

The church of England is the only body of Christians which *disqualifies* those, who are employed to preach its doctrine, from sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators. *Swift on the Sacramental Test.*

To DISQUA'NTITY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *quantity.*] To lessen; to diminish.

Be entreated of fifty to *disquantity* your train;
And the remainders that shall still depend,
To be such men as may besort your age. *Shakes. K. Lear.*

DISQUI'ET. *n. s.* [*dis* and *quiet.*] Uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity; vexation; disturbance; anxiety.

He that, upon a true principle, lives without any *disquiet* of thought, may be said to be happy. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future *disquiet*. *Tillotson.*

I had rather live in Ireland than under the frequent *disquiets* of hearing you are out of order. *Swift.*

DISQUI'ET. *adj.* Unquiet; uneasy; restless.

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*;
The meat was well, if you were so content. *Shakespeare.*

To DISQUI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disturb; to make uneasy; to harrass; to vex; to fret; to deprive of tranquillity.

The proud Roman him *disquieted*,
A warlike Cæsar, tempted with the name
Of this sweet island. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 10. *stan.* 47.

Why art thou so vexed, O my soul? And why art thou so *disquieted* within me? *Psalm* i.

By anger and impatience the mind is *disquieted*, and is not able easily to compose itself to prayer. *Duppa.*

Thou, happy creature, art secure
From all the torments we endure;
Despair, ambition, jealousy,
Lost friends, nor love *disquiets* thee. *Roscommon.*

DISQUI'ETER. *n. s.* [from *disquiet.*] A disturber; a harrasser.

DISQUI'ETLY. *adv.* [from *disquiet.*] Without rest; anxiously; uneasily; without calmness.

We have seen the best of our machinations, hollowness; treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He rested *disquietly* that night; but in the morning I found him calm. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

DISQUI'ETNESS. *n. s.* [from *disquiet.*] Uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety; disturbance.

All otherwise, said he, I riches rede,
And deem them root of all *disquietness*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Arius won to himself, both followers and great defenders; whereupon much *disquietness* ensued. *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 49.

DISQUI'ETUDE. *n. s.* [from *disquiet.*] Uneasiness; anxiety; disturbance; want of tranquillity.

Little happiness attends a great character, and to a multitude of *disquietudes* the desire of it subjects an ambitious mind. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 256.

'Tis the best preservative from all those temporal fears and *disquietudes*, which corrupt the enjoyment, and embitter the lives of men. *Rogers, Sermon* 1.

DISQUISI'TION. *n. s.* [*disquisitio*, Latin.] Examination; disputative enquiry.

God hath reserved many things to his own resolution, whose determinations we cannot hope from flesh; but with reverence must suspend unto that great day, whose justice shall either condemn our curiosity, or resolve our *disquisitions*. *Brown.*

'Tis indeed the proper place for this *disquisition* concerning the antediluvian earth, and it could not well have been brought in before. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The royal society had a good effect, as it turned many of the greatest geniuses of that age to the *disquisitions* of natural knowledge. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 267.

The nature of animal diet may be discovered by taste, and other sensible qualities, and some general rules, without particular *disquisition* upon every kind. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISRA'NK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *rank.*] To degrade from his rank. *Dict.*

DISREGA'RD. *n. s.* [*dis* and *regard.*] Slight notice; neglect; contempt.

To DISREGA'RD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To slight; to neglect; to contemn.

Since we are to do good to the poor, to strangers, to enemies, those whom nature is too apt to make us despise, *disregard*, or hate, then undoubtedly we are to do good to all. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Those fasts which God hath *disregarded* hitherto, he may regard for the time to come. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame,
And useful knowledge was his eldest aim. *Blackmore.*

DISREGA'RDFUL.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo